

CHAPTER

4

SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide

EARLY PEOPLE OF THE AEGEAN

Focus Question: How did the Minoans and Mycenaeans shape early Greek civilizations?

As you read the section in your textbook, complete the table below to record the main ideas about the Minoans, Mycenaeans, and Dorians. Some items have been completed for you.

Minoans	Mycenaeans	Dorians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful traders; lived on island of Crete • Rulers lived in large palaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea traders; spoke Greek • Dominated the Aegean world from 1400 to 1200 B.C. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea raiders from the north; spoke Greek
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____
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SECTION 1

Section Summary

EARLY PEOPLE OF THE AEGEAN

The island of Crete was home to the Minoans. They were a great trading civilization that existed from 1600 B.C. to 1500 B.C. The rulers lived in a large palace at **Knossos**. It housed the royal family and had working areas for artisans. It also included religious **shrines**, areas where gods and goddesses were honored. The walls were covered with colorful **frescoes**, watercolor paintings done on wet plaster. These illustrations revealed much about Minoan daily life.

By 1400 B.C, Minoan civilization disappeared. Although it is not clear why, it is certain that invaders called the Mycenaeans played a key role. The Mycenaeans were also sea traders. Their civilization reached beyond the Aegean to Sicily, Italy, Egypt, and Mesopotamia. They learned many skills from the Minoans. They also absorbed Egyptian and Mesopotamian customs, which they passed on to later Greeks.

The Mycenaeans are best remembered for their part in the **Trojan War**, which took place about 1250 B.C. The conflict may have started because of a rivalry between Mycenae and Troy. Troy was a rich trading city that controlled the vital **straits**, or narrow water passages, connecting the Mediterranean and Black seas. According to legend, the war erupted when the Mycenaeans sailed to Troy to rescue the kidnapped wife of the Greek king.

Much of what we know of the Trojan War and life during this period comes from two epic poems—the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. These works are credited to the poet **Homer** who probably lived about 750 B.C. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* reveal much about the values of the ancient Greeks. The heroes in the poems display honor, courage, and eloquence.

Invaders from the north, known as the Dorians, defeated the Mycenaeans in about 1100 B.C. After the Dorian invasions, Greece passed several centuries in obscurity. Later, a new Greek civilization would emerge that would dominate the region and soon extend its influence across the Western world.

Review Questions

1. What works of art give clues to Minoan culture?

2. What literary works are credited to the poet Homer?

READING CHECK

According to Greek legend, what caused the Trojan War?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *eloquence* in the underlined sentence. What do you think it means? The word *eloquence* is from the Latin word *eloqui*, meaning “to speak out. Ask yourself: How do you think a hero speaks? Use these word-origin and context clues to help you figure out the meaning of *eloquence*.

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas What civilization emerged after the Dorian invasions?

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SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide**THE RISE OF GREEK CITY-STATES**

Focus Question: How did government and culture develop as Greek city-states grew?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the outline below to record the main ideas and supporting details in this section. Some items have been completed for you.

I. Geography Shapes Greece**A. Landscape defines political boundaries**

1. Mountains divide the peninsula into isolated valleys; islands lie beyond the rugged coast.

2. _____

B. Life by the sea

1. Seas link the Greeks to the outside world.

2. _____

3. _____

II. Governing the City-States**A. Polis made up of major city or town and surrounding countryside; built on two levels.**

1. _____

2. _____

3. Male landowners hold all the power.

B. Government evolves

1. First government is a monarchy; the rulers are kings.

2. _____

3. Expansion of trade leads to rule by an oligarchy.

C. Warfare

1. Changes in military technology

2. Iron weapons replace bronze.

3. _____

4. _____

III. Sparta: A Warrior Society**A. Daily life ruled by discipline.**

1. Spartan boys prepare for military life.

2. _____

B. Women of Sparta

1. Girls are expected to provide sons for the army.

(Outline continues on the next page.)

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SECTION 2**Note Taking Study Guide****THE RISE OF GREEK CITY-STATES***(Continued from page 38)*

2. _____

3. Run households while men are at war

IV. Athens Evolves Into a Democracy**A. Demands for change**

1. Government goes from monarchy to aristocracy.

2. Merchants and soldiers resent the power of nobles.

3. _____

4. _____

B. Solon reforms government

1. Is appointed chief official in 594 B.C.

2. _____

3. Economic reforms are introduced.

4. _____

5. Tyrants rise to power.

C. Citizens share power and wealth

1. _____

2. Cleisthenes broadens power of ordinary citizens.

D. A limited democracy

1. _____

2. Athens still gives more people a say in government than any other ancient civilization.

E. Women in Athens

1. _____

2. _____

3. Most poor women work outside the home.

F. Educating the youth

1. _____

2. Boys learn to read, write, study music, rhetoric.

3. _____

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SECTION 2**Section Summary****THE RISE OF GREEK CITY-STATES****READING CHECK**

In Athens, what type of government replaced the monarchy?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *imposing* in the underlined sentence and read the sentence carefully. How is the word *imposing* used? Based on the sentence, do you think powerful Athenians wanted the tyrants' reforms or resisted them? Use context clues to help you figure out the meaning of *imposing*.

READING SKILL**Identify Supporting Details**

What details support the idea that Greeks benefited by living near the sea?

For ancient Greek peoples, although they were separated by water, the seas were a link to the outside world. The Greeks became skilled sailors and traders. As they traveled, they gained new ideas. They used these ideas in their own culture.

The Greeks developed their own version of the city-state, called the **polis**. It was made up of a major city and the surrounding countryside. The **acropolis**, or high city, with its many temples, stood on a hill above the city. Because the population of each city-state was small, the **citizens** shared a sense of responsibility for its successes and defeats.

Over time, different forms of government evolved. At first, there was a **monarchy**. Under this system, a hereditary ruler exercises central power. Later, power shifted to an **aristocracy**, or rule by a landholding elite. As trade and wealth grew, government became an **oligarchy**—where a city-state was controlled by a small, wealthy group.

A new method of fighting also developed. The **phalanx** was a large group formation of heavily armed foot soldiers. In the city-state of **Sparta**, Spartans focused on developing strong military skills. They were less interested in trade, wealth, new ideas, or the arts.

In **Athens**, an aristocracy replaced the monarchy. Ordinary citizens were discontented. Slowly Athens moved toward **democracy**, or government by the people. Under the leadership of Solon, government reforms took place. However, unrest still existed. This led to the rise of **tyrants**, or people who gained power by force. They often won support from the merchant class and the poor by imposing reforms to help these groups. In 507 B.C., the reformer Cleisthenes set up a council of citizens and made the assembly a genuine **legislature**, or lawmaking body.

Although rivalries existed between city-states, Greeks had much in common. They spoke the same language, honored the same ancient heroes, and prayed to the same gods.

Review Questions

1. What is an acropolis?

2. What was the focus of Spartan culture?

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SECTION 3**Section Summary****CONFLICT IN THE GREEK WORLD****READING CHECK**

What was the purpose of a stipend?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *uniqueness* in the underlined sentence. What do you think *uniqueness* means? The root word, *unique*, comes from the Latin word *unus* meaning “one.” Use this word-root clue and any prior knowledge you might have about the word *unique* to help you figure out the meaning of *uniqueness*.

READING SKILL

Identify Supporting Details How did Athens increase its security after the Persian Wars?

In the 500s B.C., the Persians extended their empire to include the Greek city-states in Ionia. Under Persian rule, these city-states were self-governing. However, they resented the Persians. Athens helped the city-states fight against Persia. This led to the Persian Wars, which lasted from 490 B.C. to 479 B.C.

Eventually the Athenians, aided by the Spartans and others, were victorious against the Persians. This victory increased the Greeks’ sense of uniqueness. Athens emerged from the war as the most powerful city-state in Greece. To increase its security, it formed an alliance with other Greek city-states, called the Delian League. An **alliance** is a formal agreement between two or more powers to come to one another’s defense.

After the Persian Wars, Athens prospered under the leadership of the statesman **Pericles**. The economy thrived and the government became more democratic. At this time, Athens was a **direct democracy**, where citizens took part in the daily affairs of government. Pericles believed that citizens from all classes should participate. Therefore, a **stipend**, or fixed salary, was paid to men who served in the Assembly and its Council.

In addition, Athenians also served on juries. A **jury** is a panel of citizens who make the final judgment in a trial. Athenian citizens could also vote to exile a public figure who seemed to threaten their democracy. This was called **ostracism**.

Pericles helped turn Athens into the cultural center of Greece. The arts were encouraged through public festivals and dramatic competitions. Building projects increased Athens’ prosperity by creating jobs for artisans and workers.

Many Greeks outside Athens resented Athenian success, however. Soon, the Greek world was divided. Warfare broke out between Athens and Sparta. This led to the Peloponnesian War, which soon spread throughout Greece. Sparta, helped by the Persians, defeated Athens. Athenian domination of the Greek world ended. However, later the Athenian economy revived and Athens regained its place as the cultural center of Greece.

Review Questions

1. What is a direct democracy?

2. Describe Athens under Pericles.

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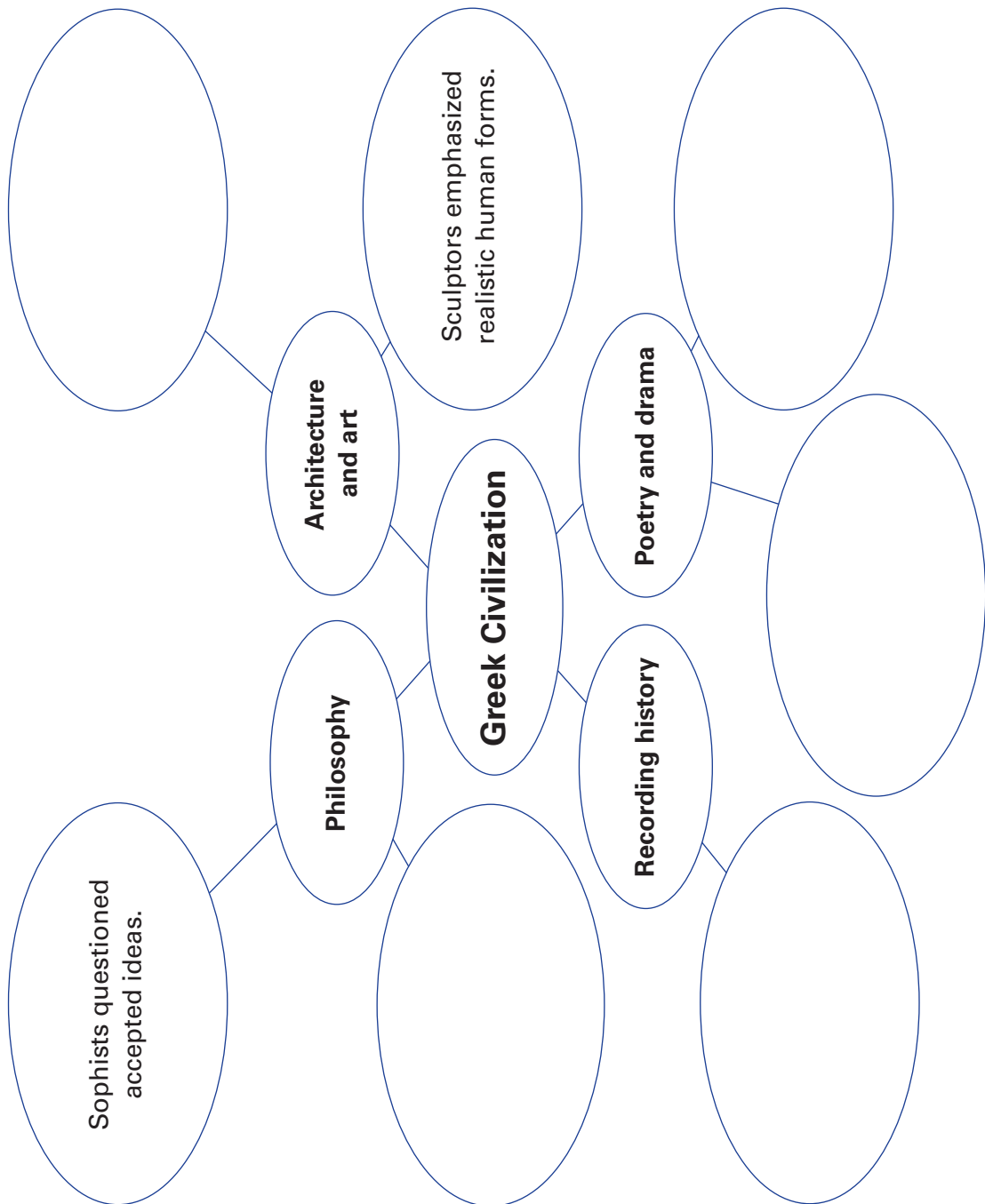
SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide

THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

Focus Question: How did Greek thinkers, artists, and writers explore the nature of the universe and people's place in it?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the concept web below to record the supporting details about Greek achievements discussed in the section. Some items have been completed for you.



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4
SECTION 4**Section Summary****THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE****READING CHECK**

What were the names of the schools started by Plato and by Aristotle?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *rigid* in the underlined sentence. What does it mean? What context clues can you find in the surrounding words or phrases? Circle any context clues in the paragraph that help you figure out what *rigid* means.

READING SKILL**Identify Supporting Details**

What did Sophists do to support their belief that success was more important than moral truth?

Ancient Greek thinkers used observation and reason to explain events. These thinkers were called **philosophers**, meaning “lovers of wisdom.” Philosophers explored many subjects, from mathematics and music, to **logic**, or rational thinking.

Some philosophers were interested in defining proper behavior. In contrast, the Sophists believed that success was more important than moral truth. They developed skills in **rhetoric**, the art of skillful speaking. They used rhetoric to help in their careers.

The philosopher **Socrates** was a critic of the Sophists. He believed in seeking truth and self-knowledge. Most of what we know about Socrates comes from the writings of his student **Plato**. Plato set up a school called the Academy. Like Socrates, Plato stressed the importance of reason. Plato’s most famous student, **Aristotle**, also promoted reason as the main force for learning. He set up a school called the Lyceum, for the study of all branches of knowledge.

Plato argued that every object on Earth has an ideal form. Greek artists and architects showed a similar love of balance, order, and beauty. The most famous example of Greek architecture is the **Parthenon**. The basic plan of the Parthenon is a simple rectangle, with tall columns and a gently sloping roof.

Early Greek sculptors carved figures in rigid, formal poses. Later, they created more natural, realistic forms. Sculptors carved their subjects in a way that showed human beings in perfect, graceful forms. In drama, too, the Greeks developed their own style. **Tragedies** are plays about human suffering that usually end sadly. **Comedies** are humorous plays that mock customs or criticize society.

History was also an important study for the Greeks. **Herodotus** is often called the “Father of History.” He stressed the importance of research. He visited many lands to chronicle information of actual events. Thucydides wrote a history of the Peloponnesian Wars based on his personal knowledge.

Review Questions

1. What subjects did Greek philosophers explore?

2. What are two types of drama developed by the Greeks?

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SECTION 5

Note Taking Study Guide**ALEXANDER AND THE HELLENISTIC AGE**

Focus Question: How did Alexander the Great expand his empire and spread Greek culture throughout the realm?

As you read this section, complete the outline below to record the main ideas and supporting details about the empire of Alexander the Great. Some items have been completed for you.

I. The Empire of Alexander the Great**A. Philip II conquers Greece**

1. _____
2. _____
3. Defeats Athens and Thebes at battle of Chaeronea
4. Gains control of Greece, but is assassinated shortly thereafter

B. Alexander takes Persia

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

C. Advance into India

1. Has most of Persian empire under his control; crosses Hindu Kush mountains into Northern India
2. _____
3. _____

D. _____

1. _____
2. _____

II. The Legacy of Alexander the Great**A. Cultures combine**

1. Most lasting accomplishment is spread of Greek culture.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

(Outline continues on the next page.)

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SECTION 5

Note Taking Study Guide

ALEXANDER AND THE HELLENISTIC AGE

(Continued from page 45)

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

C. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

III. Hellenistic Arts and Sciences

A. New philosophies

1. Political turmoil contributes to rise of new schools of philosophy.

2. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

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SECTION 5

Section Summary

ALEXANDER AND THE HELLENISTIC AGE

Macedonian king **Philip II** gained the throne in 359 B.C. He built a powerful army, bringing all of Greece under his control. His goal was to conquer the Persian empire, but he was assassinated before he could try. **Assassination** is the murder of a public figure, usually for political reasons.

After Philip's death, his son, later known as **Alexander the Great**, invaded Persia. After gaining control of much of the Persian empire, he advanced into India. However, in 323 B.C., Alexander died suddenly in Persia from a fever. He was 33. Although his empire soon collapsed, his conquests helped to spread Greek culture across the lands he conquered—from Egypt to India. Local people **assimilated**, or absorbed, Greek ideas, and Greek settlers adopted local customs. Gradually, a new Hellenistic culture emerged. It was a blending of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian cultures and ideas.

At the heart of the Hellenistic world was **Alexandria**, founded by Alexander in Egypt, with its great library. Like Alexandria, cities of the Hellenistic world hired many architects and artists. Temples, palaces, and other public buildings were much larger and grander than the buildings of classical Greece. The elaborate new style reflected the desire of Hellenistic rulers to show off their wealth and power.

During the Hellenistic age, scholars built on earlier Greek, Babylonian, and Egyptian knowledge. In mathematics, **Pythagoras** created a formula to express the relationship between the sides of a right triangle. The astronomer Aristarchus developed the theory of a **heliocentric**, or sun-centered, solar system. The most famous scientist of the time, **Archimedes**, used physics to make practical inventions. In medicine, the Greek doctor **Hippocrates** studied the causes of illnesses and looked for cures.

Greek works in the arts and sciences set a standard for later Europeans. Greek ideas about law, freedom, justice, and government continue to influence politics today.

Review Questions

1. What cultures contributed to the Hellenistic culture?

2. What was Alexandria?

READING CHECK

Who developed the theory of a heliocentric solar system?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *elaborate* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues that may help you to figure out the word's meaning. Think about what this style must have been like if rulers used it to show off. Circle the words or phrases in the paragraph that could help you figure out what *elaborate* means.

READING SKILL

Identify Supporting Details How did Alexander the Great help to create Hellenistic culture?
